

# The New Era,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NO. 19.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,  
LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians,  
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons,  
Fellow of the University of Ossen.  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,  
Licentiate Accoucheur of the Lying in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine  
in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practitioner  
in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies  
wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional  
businesses.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1851.

## POETRY.

What the Young Man Saw in Broadway.

I stood on the steps of the Astor,  
And gazed at the living tide  
Of vehicles down the middle,  
And people up either side.

And I saw a maid who was "pumpkins,"  
In a shawl of teal Cachemire,  
Jump down from the step of a carriage,  
While her robe "got caught" in the rear.

Oh! the robe was of moire antique,  
(A very expensive "rag" I)  
But a skirt peeped out beneath,  
And that was a coffee-bag.

I knew it once held coffee,  
Though now 'twas another thing;  
For on it was "Fine Old Jata,"  
Y-marked in store-blacking.

And I thought, as she gained the sidewalk,  
And the "muslin" again was folded,  
How much those out-skirts and in-skirts  
Were like men's hearts in the world;

How many a Pharisee humbug  
Plays a life-long game of brag;  
His words all silk and velvet,  
And his heart but a coffee-bag!

And I turned me into the Astor,  
For my heart was beginning to sink,  
And I told the tale to my brother,  
And it rung him in for a drink.

It rung him in, for cocktails,  
And then to myself I confessed,  
When I thought how I came by the "ardent,"  
That I was as bad as the rest.

## LITERATURE.

### MY PASSENGER; Or Adventure with the Bourbon Pirates.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Concluded from last week.

Early one morning land was reported upon the larboard bow. I knew it to be the Bourbon Island. The wind was very light, the ship not making more than three knots with her royals and studding sails. About the middle of the forenoon we saw a long rakish-built boat or rather vessel—coming out from one of the coves of the Island. I leveled my glass upon the craft, and found it to be full of men. There were seventy-five at least.

"Captain what is she?" asked Savage approaching.

"I think there is not much danger in setting her down as a pirate," I replied. "I have heard that there were a nest of pirates on the Bourbon Island, and I think we are likely to find it true."

"Pirates?" uttered Savage, turning pale; "They will be likely to be ugly customers, won't they?"

"Of course they will. They certainly outnumber us three to one, and are in all probability all of them stout, reckless fellows."

"But you don't think that they will follow the rule of putting all their prisoners to death, do you?"

"You can judge of that as well as I can," was the reply. I made; and then I turned to my men.

I could see that Savage was much frightened, and in fact, nearly all were startled by the appearance of the suspicious boat. The presence of a pirate is not a pleasant theme for any one, and more especially these land pirates, for they generally make it a practice to put their prisoners to death, so that their haunts may not be discovered.

We had no carriage gun but there were cutlasses and pistols enough on board for the crew, and I lost no time in arming my men. All told were mustered 41 men. The ship's crew, including myself, made twenty-nine, and there were twelve of the passengers, though I knew not whether to count upon Walter Legrand or not. However, he could fire a pistol and that was something. By the time I had made these arrangements the quic was within two cables' length of us, and we could

see that there were nearly eighty men on board of her—not so great odds as we had first supposed, but still two to one against us. We could see too that they were all of them powerful looking fellows, and of all shades and complexions, some of them white, some red, some brown and some black.

I arranged my men close to the bulwark with what muskets we could muster, and then turning to see if Legrand was upon deck. He stood by the cabin companion way with a sword in his hand, and with two superbly mounted pistols stuck in his belt. The sword I had not seen before and of course I judged that it must have been his own. It was broad and heavy, of the most exquisite polish, and mounted in a hilt of gold and precious stone. I was for the moment chained to a scene. The youth looked most strangely. His face was yet pale and calm, but its expression was change; the fire of his eyes was deep and intense, and the usual sedate, melancholy expression had given place to exultant smile of satisfaction. I did not speak to him. I saw that he stood over the place where his mother had found refuge.

By this time the quic was nearly alongside. I waited until the moment for pistol shooting came, and then I gave orders to fire. There was a long, wild yell from the boat, and on the next moment she struck our side, and the pirates began to clamber up our rigging. Our shot had not done much execution nearly all the quic leaped for the ship. We beat them back as well as we could but they began to gain upon us, and at length my men gave way. I urged them all I could but the bloody pirates came on in such wild fury that to stay them seemed impossible.

Savage fell back to the poop, and his companions followed him. The pirates struck down three of my men, and the rest fell back to the opposite side of the deck. By a hasty count I made out there were about seventy of the enemy, and we had about thirty-eight left, the

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

For a few moments there was a dark mutual suspension of hostilities. The pirates then had all gained the deck—all that were alive, and their chieftain stopped out in front of them. He was a Spanish, but spoke English well.

"Do you surrender your ship?" he asked. "Of course we surrender," spoke Savage, seeing that I hesitated. We may receive quarter if we surrender quietly."

"Never!" spoke a calm, clear voice, and on turning we beheld Walter Legrand. "Never!" he repeated, while his dark eye flashed proudly. "Are we Englishmen?"

I saw that these words produced a wonderful effect upon my crew, and so they did upon the other passengers, and I must confess that they went to my heart with a nervous power.

Only Captain Savage seemed to dislike them. Upon him they seemed to grate harshly.

At this moment Mrs. Legrand came upon deck. She heard her son's voice, and perhaps she thought he was in danger.

"Santa Mari!" exclaimed one who seemed to be second in command among the pirates, as soon as he saw the beautiful woman.

"No, no, by San Paul she's mine!" cried the chieftain, and as he spoke he started toward the spot where the widowed mother stood, his Lieutenant bin and so did several of the others.

"Stand Back!" said Walter.

"Out boy!—or die!"

Thus spoke the pirate leader, but he spoke no more for the young man's sword swept the air like lightning, and the villain's head was cleft in twain. Another stroke, and the Lieutenant shared the same fate.

"Now men of England, show the blood of your proud nation!"

Every man heard those words for they were like bugle notes—clear and ringing and distinct. I remember how Legrand looked at that moment. He had just forced his mother below when he spoke and then turned upon the crew. His head was up, his teeth set, his finely chiseled nostrils distended, and his eye literary emitting sparks of fire. He dashed like a lightning shaft among the foe, and we all followed him. Ever and anon I could distinguish his form amid the smoke—for there were many pistol-fires—and I could see the flash of his bright blade where it was covered with blood. I fought with all my might, and so did all my men. Savage fought too, but he did not seek places of danger, rather seeming to keep his back against the bulwarks.

Ever and anon the flash of Walter's sword caught my eye, and I failed not to see a man fall when it descended. My own men looked to him as their leading spirit, and I did not feel offended. I rather felt proud of him. How could I help it? The very genius of Mars seemed to sit within him. It was almost a miracle how he swept away the foul villains from before him. I saw his arm move and I saw another pirate fall.

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## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### Further by the Africa.

#### AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

##### REINFORCEMENTS OF THE ALLIES—POPULARITY OF THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Pelissier's appointment is immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that Pelissier will make an attempt to cut off Li-

prynd's army.

It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simperopol with his Turks, if the French will support his advance. The secret exhibition which was recalled from Kiersch, is reported to have sailed; destination unknown.

The recent arrival of three French Divisions under Generals Aurell, Hessillon, and Angely, make the allied force in the Crimea about 200,000—namely: 120,000 French; 50,000 British; 40,000 Turkish; 11,000 Sardinian.

All the troops from the camp of Meslein have been shipped to the Crimea.

#### THE SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbor. Hired labor is abundant.

May 11—Another Russian attack was made to-night. The night was very dark, and the fight lasted half an hour.

May 12—During a severe storm of rain and the darkness of night the Russians made another sortie against the left attack charging clear up to the British trenches, and some of them leaping over the parapets they were bayoneted. They fought most desperately, the rain having damaged their ammunition they attacked with rockets. Their loss was severe. The British lost a captain and over a hundred killed and wounded.

May 13—Gortchakoff telegraphs:—"The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate, both sides are erecting batteries. The battle before the walls are severe."

May 14—General Pelissier telegraphs as follows:—"A very lively combat against our important position has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous and ours considerable."

The Paris *Patric* gives further particulars stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp, near the Quarantine bastion, on the night of the 22nd, and again on the 23rd, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

##### IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED BY ONE HUNDRED MAJORITY.

An exciting debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th. Disraeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for a recess without expressing its dissatisfaction at the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the government in reference to the question of peace or war, and that under these circumstances the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen in the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace be obtained.

Sir Francis Baron, on behalf of the Government, offered as an amendment, that the House, having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna Conference, it will continue to give every support to continue the war until an honorable peace be obtained.

Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by inserting the words "and still" and "cherish a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at the successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr. Heathcote.

Disraeli and his supporters lashed the government—especially Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, when the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the the vote being 219 in favor of Disraeli's motion, and 193 against it—a majority of 100, for the government.

Earl Gray made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill for abolishing newspaper stamp was read the second time in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the papers concerning the Canadian Bishops and Church.

Both Houses have adjourned until June 1st.

On the 24th Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over two hundred were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected by the 20th of June that every available man in Great Britain belonging to the infantry regiment will have embarked for the war.

Some changes have been made in the war department by placing the Ordnance Office in the hands of the Minister of War.

#### FRANCE.

The appointment of General Pelissier to command is well received in France.

The Paris papers were all badly hoaxed by copying a chain war despatch from the London *Standard*.

Queen Victoria visits Paris on the 16th of August.

#### RUSSIA.

Russia had just annexed four districts of country belonging to the Mongol on the frontier of China.

#### ITALY.

The King of Sardinia's infant son died on

the 19th. It is reported that the King will go to the war in the East. The Corrections Suppression bill is vetoed by the Senate.

#### Ministerial Difficulties.

There is a regular stampede in the waggon. A cabinet council was held on Sunday 1st to settle or smooth over ministerial disagreements, rather than to transact public business. It has leaked out that Mr. Joseph C. Upton's conduct has become offensive to his colleagues, especially it is said to Messrs. Cartier and Lemieux, that they are determined even to sacrifice office rather than submit to his inglorious ignorance.

Wholly ignorant of his duties, he bullies those who understand them. Though perfectly incompetent to comprehend the numerous difficulties connected with Upper Canada property disputes, he will listen to no advice, and spurns all interference. And with the rudeness of a boor, he contradicts the Governor General, at times, and thinks he has a prospective right to baffle best all the rest of the government. The Lower Canada section of the ministry have at last determined that this bullying and rudeness must come to an end, or they will force Mr. Cauchon out of their company. It is understood, the Attorney General West, also, Mr. Inspector General Cayley, took sides with the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the dispute between him and Mr. Cartier, and that Sir Allan McNab and

### Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILLSON is our authorized agent for Uxbridge, Scott, Beach, and Mariposa.

Mr. DAVID GRAHAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipt for the same.

Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wednesday, June 15th, 1855.

### A little Scene.

The other day while Ministers were voting themselves a large increase to their salaries, a rich scene transpired. It appears the Opposition were uncommon severe and completely outdone them by way of argument; and as a last resort, they tried what virtue there was, in physical force. Read the following extract from the Quebec correspondent of the *Examiner*, an eye-witness:

"This wretched Parliament painfully drags out its closing hours. The greater part of the U. C. Member's have gone home, and the Chinese Mandarins left us mere machines ready to nod yea or nay when McNab, Spence, Cameron, & Co., pull the proper check string. Half the speaking almost is French, which half of the House do not understand; sessions commencing early in the day and continued till two or four in the following morning weary human nature. All Rules are thrown aside; whenever a member says what is unpleasant, he is thus silenced."

Mackenzie opposed the Spence-McNab-Ross scheme of high salaries. McNab did not like it, and he rose and hinted to his mob that in the House of Commons, when a member said disagreeable things, he was put down, coughed down; so his followers began a noise by drumming on their desks, stretching, singing, &c. Mackenzie saw James Ross, of Northumberland (brother to the land-jobbing Speaker of the Council), drumming with all his might, and at an interval he hinted that he had known a barrister strip of his gown for misbehaviour. "It's a lie—it's a damned lie," roared out Ross, "my gown was never strip off." "I did not say it was," said Mackenzie, "I am never present in my remarks."

A most remarkable appropriation was also brought down in the estimates, which we consider worthy of note,—and which was carried; too, by McNab, Spence & Co. This was, to give \$20,000 to the Sheriffs of Lower Canada, out of the Provincial chest, to pay petty jurors of the Law Courts of that part of the Province; while we in Upper Canada have to pay our jurors by direct taxation.—Why pay the jurors of Lower any more than the jurors of Upper Canada, out of the revenue of the Province? This is a question we should like have the Coalition organs answer.

The fees of Bailiffs were also increased, at the request of our model government! from 6d to 7d per mile—travelling expenses. Grinding the poor,—increasing law expenses, instead of reducing them,—enabling the aristocracy to feed from the cribs of the working classes,—enormous taxation,—appear to be the principal objects of Coalition Legislation. In reference to the increase of Bailiffs fees, we venture to affirm, there cannot be found one out of twenty but will say 6d per mile paid them remarkably well. Whether they imagined they could buy over the officials throughout the different constituencies,—or, did it with a desire to put them on a footing with the employees of the government, we cannot tell; but one thing is certain, it will have a tendency to increase the burdens of the poor, while Bailiffs do not require it—and certainly, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, never asked for by a majority!

This is the result of supporting the Coalition; and such is legislation just at a time when the people of Canada claimed a victory over the numerous abuses they have so long suffered and complained of. Wolves in sheep's clothing have entered the ranks of Reformers, and by sophistry and cunning, so secured the favor of the party as to be entrusted with confidence; but no sooner had that confidence been reposed than they showed the white feather, and when an opportunity offered a betrayal was made—and this, too, at the very moment a decisive victory was anticipated. It is said that "experience is the best way to obtain knowledge, provided you do not have to pay too dear for it;" in this case, Upper Canada certainly has paid dear enough to know how a Coalition Government will work in this Colony. The result has been, the thwarting of the peoples' expectations—enormous taxation a flagrant expenditure of the public money—useless systems established—the connecting link between church and state more strongly riveted—the burdens of the poor increased—Sectarian Institutions fostered, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction expressed throughout the country.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### The End of the Farce.

QUEBEC, May 30, 1855.—Wednesday, half-past one p. m.

The Throne has been brought over to the Assembly-room, and takes the place of Mr. Speaker's Chair. The Legislative Councillors occupied the floor of the chamber, with the Judges, Morin, &c., in their robes; and a sprinkling of the commons' Legislators in the back row of seats. A full half of the galleries is occupied by well-dressed, and some studiously-attired ladies, of all ages up to three score. The chairs of members of the Government, and those who wickedly lent a support to their iniquities, are filled by the class of ladies who call themselves "the quality,"—the Governor's wife and daughters occupying Sir Allan, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. H. Smith's seats, and Lady Bury the seat of Monsieur Cartier. Lady Head is not handsome, but has a good, pleasant, intelligent, expressive countenance. High over the Governor's Chair are engraved the fiddle flag, &c. The Chamber is entirely lighted from the top, with colored and stained glass. A large dog, a terrier, is on the floor of the gallery.

MELBOURNE, Australia, dates of March 8, furnish us with painful details of the wreck of the Peruvian ship *Grimenzia*, Penny, master. The Captain and five of his crew had reached Melbourne in the bark *Rio Grande*. The *Grimenzia* was wrecked on her passage to Callao, with 640 Chinese emigrant passengers on board, nearly all of whom were drowned. The survivors, mostly officers and crew, with the raised Japan treaty.

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stereotype box is fitted up by private enterprise in the gallery, ready to take a picture of the scene, as soon Sir Edmund ascends the Royal Staircase.

Twenty-five Minutes to Two.

The pageant being, Sir Edmund enters, in the dress of a major-general, followed by his aid-de-camp, by the Deputy-Receiver and Inspector-General, Commissioner Goldie, and several military persons. The Commons are sent for, and they attend at the bar, their great gilded mace borne aloft by Sergeant Macdonald, their Speaker at their head, and two clerks inside the bar begin to read the names of the Bills to be assented to. Mr. Taylor, the Legislative Council Clerk, holding up each Bill and telling those who can hear that Sir Edmund assents to it in the Queen's name, and then reading the same story from a paper in French, with an unimpassioned English accent.

Viscount Bury, young the picture of health, and duly whiskered, keeps on his Excellency's right, contemplating a very dull and tedious scene; below him are several red-coated gentlemen, and next to them the Council's mace-bearer, with his gilded instrument stuck on end, and resting on the floor.

The scheme is, to telegraph the Speech to Boston for the steamer in which Mr. Hincks goes home, and which leaves Boston to-morrow morning. Mr. Cayley has gone after Mr. Hincks—and will by and bye, go to Europe on a borrowing expedition. We have £100,000 sterling to pay there this year.

Behind the throne are the Reporters for the Press, comfortably situated for seeing everything; but, except myself, doing n thing.

A quarter past two o'clock p. m.

A full half-hour has been expended in assenting to Bills, and the clerks are not near through their useless tasks yet. Many members below the bar, quite tired out, have sought seats inside or gone away; but Messrs. Hartman, Brown, Christie, and a few of the other sort bold bravely on. This is a very dull affair,—no cheering, no eloquence; all dump except the two clerks parrot-like, repeating the prescribed form of words, and making mischief to our country by leading the popular legal sanction to a multitude of measures truly detestable.

A quarter to Three.

Mr. Speaker Scott has just handed in the Civil List Bill, increasing the public burdens for salaries to Messrs. McNab, Spence, Leineux, &c., and the villainous Supply Bill, to waste the people's substance. When salaries were to be moderated in 1851, royalty had to reverse the Bill; when they are to be raised enormously, royalty loses not minute in assenting to what it had previously recommended.

The Governor has just begun to read his speech—he sitting and we sitting, a more convenient practice than that of sitting, as members do when His Excellency sends us a message, and standing round till it is read.

Three o'clock p. m.

Sir Edmund has got through reading his Message or Speech in English, and he read it very well, telling us how embarrassed the timber trade is. Was that his reason for urging the Assembly to waste, or worse than waste, five millions of the public credit and treasure? and was it his reason for recommending more monstrous income to his bad agents and councillors than the highest functionaries receive in 32 American States? He is now reading a French version of his message, and the ceremonial of 1855, at Quebec will soon vanish into thin air, and the actors therein scattered themselves throughout the old and new worlds.

Mr. Speaker Ross has just intimated that the Legislature is prorogued till July next, to be then here held. I suppose the lands will be wanted then—that is, all of them not already clutched by British and Canadian land-jobbers, officials, speculators, and pet priests.

Three o'clock p. m.

The Niagara Mail contains an advertisement to the effect that able bodied men, between the ages of 19 and 40, on applying at the Depot of the Niagara Baracks, will be forwarded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they will receive £6 Sterling bounty, equal to \$30; and on being enrolled will receive \$8 per month, with clothing, quarters, and other advantages to which British soldiers are entitled. Persons who serve in the Foreign Legion will, on the expiration of their term, be entitled to a free passage to America, or to the country of their birth. Pensions or gratuities will be given for distinguished service in the army.

The British Cabinet, the established Church

Persons of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and their agents, Lord Elgin and Sir Edmund Head, have at length carried their point;—Secularization is defeated;—our Municipal Councils will benefit but little by the treason to the people of some of their Representatives, who gave the Reserve Funds into the hands of Sir Edmund Head, the accredited agent of Oxford High Toryism, and his Council, Messrs. McNab, Cayley, Spence, Murchison of Kingston, Henry Smith, John Ross, and their Lower Canada confederates, Cauchon, Lemire, Taché, &c., assisted by the unprincipled Hincks.

Messrs. James Smith, of Victoria, and his brother Sidney, of Northumberland; Her.

Birch, Biggar, of Brant; Robert Bell, of Lan-

ark; Doctor Basil Church and Jesse Delong of Leeds; Wm. Patrick, of Greenville; David Roblin, of Lennox; Robert Spence, of Wentworth; Doctor Southwick, of Elgin; Joseph C. and Angus Morrison, of Niagara and Simcoe; Henry Munro, of Durham; Donald McRae, Dr. Ephraim Cooke, and Francis Hincks, all of Oxford; Joseph Gould and J. Lumsden, of Ontario; William Niles, of Middlesex; George Jackson, of Grey; and J. C. Aikens, of Peel, cordially united with the Roman Bishops of Canada, with the Anglican Bishops of Canada, with the enemies of religious freedom here, and with Messrs. Sir A. McNab, W. Cayley, G. Chisholm, Burton, Macbeth, H. Smith, James Ross, John Langton, of Peterboro, G. B. Lyon, and D. McRae, of Brantford,—whom Young Do Wilt and Holt supported in this case,—to push through the Assembly, and send to its friends in the Council a bill to undo all that Upper Canada Reformers had achieved during a struggle of forty years.

Was there a man of them who did not know, that under the pretence of voting for the passage of a bill to commute, he was voting the Reserve Revenue into the hands of the avowed enemies of Religious Liberty, and strangled Secularization? Was there one?—*Examiner*.

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TRAVELLING ON THE OTTAWA.—It is said that the inhabitants of the country between Carroll and Grenville had erected a fence across the railroad running between these two places. It would seem as if the fates were against travellers taking the route by the Ottawa River this year. If the Bytown and Prescott Railway only keep going on as it is now doing, it will make little difference before long, although twenty fences as high as Haman's Gallows, were erected across the other. Each succeeding week sees still more and more of the passenger traffic diverted from the steamers on this river to the Prescott and St. Lawrence route.

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Twenty-five Minutes to Two.

The pageant being, Sir Edmund enters,

in the dress of a major-general, followed by

his aid-de-camp, by the Deputy-Receiver and

Inspector-General, Commissioner Goldie, and

several military persons. The Commons are

sent for, and they attend at the bar, their

great gilded mace borne aloft by Sergeant

Macdonald, their Speaker at their head,

and two clerks inside the bar begin to

read the names of the Bills to be assented to.

Mr. Taylor, the Legislative Council Clerk,

holding up each Bill and telling those who can

hear that Sir Edmund assents to it in the

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# THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, June 16th, 1855.  
LOCAL MATTERS.

The Township Council of Whitchurch, at its last meeting, appropriated £30 towards the roads and side-walks of Newmarket.

We direct attention to the sale of Mr. McCormick's, advertised elsewhere to-day. This chance affords a good opportunity to persons desirous of locating capital in landed property.

Among our new advertisements of to-day will be found that of Dr. Chantler & Co's. This firm have lately bought up Mr. J. Leslie, in Toronto, and are now doing business to his old stand, King's Est.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Mr. D. SUTHERLAND, in reference to the arrival of his New York Goods. His name is highly spoken of by all who visit his fine establishment. We are extremely obliged for the usual accompaniment.

## NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, June 15, 1855.  
The Markets continue about the same as quoted last week. Flour—£2 10s per hhd. Wheat 10s 6d, & 10s 9. Butter 2d; Eggs 5½d & 6d.

By the Rev. G. W. Lloyd, of Newark, N. J., Mr. T. H. Bowman, of Liverpool, England, to Miss Emma Wilson, of the same place, but late of Newmarket.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW YORK GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT.  
A CHOICE lot of TEAS, of superior quality, which are highly spoken of by those who have given them a trial.

## TOBACCO'S,

Of various brands and qualities, & unequalled.

SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, Golden Syrup, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Paper-Hangings, Window Blinds, Fur, Wool, Linen, Tus- can and

## PANAMA HATS,

Cab Caps, Satchels, Water-Proof Bags, the New York FASHIONABLE HAT, and a large assort- ment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' HATS.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Together with a general Assortment of American HARDWARE; Carpenters' and Joiners'

## TOOLS!

From the most celebrated manufactory in Mass-achusetts; all of which are offered at the lowest cash price—ever below Toronto prices.

D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 14, 1855.

## PLAIN AND BROCADE SILK DRESSES!

John Maguire,

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER,

ESPECIALLY announces that he will visit

Holland Landing during the ensuing week,

with his splendid stock of Silk, Satin and Crepe SHIRTS and DRESSES, together with an

extensive variety of Jewelry.

Newmarket, June 15, 1855.

## MANSION HOUSE, SHARON,

LENT BY

James H. Wilson.

This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling.

Sharon, June 14, 1855.

16-19

## H. CHANTLER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

British and American Drugs,

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.

Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

## New Boot and Shoe Shop,

Main Street, nearly opposite the Telegraph Office,

NEWMARKET.

The Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Shop in Newmarket, and is now prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored, in Making or Repairing

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

And he trusts, by strict attention to business, together with the quality of his work, to receive a share of public support.

JACOB RHINEHART.

Newmarket, June 8, 1855.

16-19

## DAUERGEOGRAPHES.

Messrs. J. AND J. A. GORDEN,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and

Gents of Newmarket and vicinity, that they have lately arrived in this place, and are prepared to exercise

Daguerreotype Likenesses,

At their Rooms in the Mansfield House, opposite the Post Office, on the shortest notice. A picture taken for £1. "Secure the shadow are the substance fed."

Newmarket, June 14, 1855.

16-19

## Hotel to Let!

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

TO LET in Newmarket, that extensive and well-known house, the

## BALLOON HOTEL,

With every accommodation for a respectable business. The House is new and well arranged; in a good situation, and commands an excellent prospect.

Apply by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor,

on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.

June 6th, 1855.

16-19

## FOR SALE,

By Private Contract,

A VALUABLE FARM situated in the Township of East Gwillimbury, containing

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,

Being composed of the South-West Quarter of Lot No. 16, in the Fifth Concession of said Township, with 15 to 20 acres cleared; also, a new Frame House, a few Frame, Barns and Sheds—a young Orchard, and a good Well and Pump. There is a large quantity of Pine Timber on the Farm, and situated near three saw mills. The place is well selected and under good cultivation. For further particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MCGREGOR.

East Gwillimbury, June 14th, 1855.

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East Gwillimbury, June 14th, 1855.

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## AMUSEMENT

A Showman, exhibiting a picture, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, here is Daniel, in the den of lions. These are the lions, and that is Daniel, whom you will easily distinguish from the lions, by his having a blue umbrella under his arm."

At a judicial investigation at Balaklava, a witness, a sailor, was asked what his religion was. His reply was:

"I'm bluffed if I know."

"Are you a Catholic?" asked the examiner.

"Oh no," was the response, "I'm quite sure I'm not that, for I hate the Pope like blazes, and I delight in steaks on Friday."

[Routs of laughter.] The judges declared he was a Protestant.

A SMART BOY.—"Well, sonny, whose pigs are those?"

"Old sow's!"

"Whose sow is it?"

"Old man's sir."

"Well, then, who is your old man?"

"If you'll mind the pigs, I'll run home and tell the old woman."

"Never mind, sonny, I want a smart boy, what can you do?"

"Oh I can do more than considerably, I can milk the geese, ride the turkeys to water, hamstring the grass hoppers, light fires for the flies to court by, cut the buttons off dad's coat when he is at prayers, keep tally for dad and mom when they go to a mark—old woman is always ahead."

"Got any brothers?"

"Lots of 'em—all named Bill, except Bob, his name's Sam—my name's Harry, but they call me Lazy Lawrence for shortness."

"Well your most too smart for me."

"Trav'ly on, old stick-in-the-mud, I shan't hire you for a hoss to-day."

ANOTHER THREE RIVERS. CATHEDRAL BILL.—Another development of Romanism in Lower Canada was exhibited in the House of Assembly on the 15th. A measure has been introduced by Mr. John, to amend the Act concerning the erection of parishes and the building and repairing of churches. The act is one which, like the Three Rivers Cathedral Bill of last session, gives power to the priests to levy from the people such sums as they think will require for their church building operations. This new measure of Mr. John went a little further, and took away from the people the right of appealing from the assessment thus made to the Circuit Court, a privilege which they had enjoyed before. This was pointed out in the course of the debate by Mr. Ferrier, and the whole system of given power to the priests to tax the people was assailed by Mr. Brown, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Hartman, but the moutons rose in its defense. Mr. Loranger said the people ought not to have the right to appeal, because it might be abused. Mr. Casault said an appeal would cost more than the assessment, and Dr. Fortier contended that Protestants had no right to interfere in such a matter. The ministry, of course, went with the church, and the bill was passed by a large majority. Our reporter says it was amusing to see the rapid disappearance of Upper Canada members just as the division was coming on. Not one Upper Canadian Reformer was found voting for the bill, but there were very few who voted against it, the ranks of the opposition being thinned by absence. Even the Upper Canadian Conservatives who voted yea were not numerous. They were Bowes, Cayley, MacNab, McCann, Robinson, Shaw, Solicitor General Smith, SPENCE, and Stevenson. We put down Spence among the Conservatives; it is a perfect farce treating him any longer as a Reformer of any degree. On the occasion, the priest party were joined by the Rouges, those gentleman who are accused of being revolutionaries, and who yet appear afraid of taking even the mildest steps to check the power of the priest. Mr. Dorion of Drummond, the boldest and most enlightened of his party, and Mr. Poulin alone voted with the mays. When is all this to end? How long are we to be priest-riden?—Globe.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a rail accident, resulting in death, happened to one of the employees on the great Western Railway, on Wednesday night last. The Engineer of the Express Train going East, when within a short distance of Ingold, saw a man lying on the track, and when he arrived at the station he communicated the fact to the Conductor, when both of them went back to the spot and found the body of a man shockingly mutilated—the man having passed over the body. His name was Murdoch McGinn, a Scotchman. A bottle of liquor was found lying near him, and the accident was, on doubt, the result of in-temperance.—Banner.

MATT WARD.—It is stated that Matt Ward, who murdered Butler, in Kentucky, is the great lion of the New Orleans streets. He sports a fine train of bay horses, beautifully caparisoned, and a carri ge brilliant with splendor, and upon the box sit two colored gentlemen, in blue suits, white gloves, and black hats, with green bands and a small feather on the upper edge.

MORE OF IT.—Speaking of the present scarcity in Lower Canada, the Quebec Chronicle says, "agriculture is neglected or in the hands chiefly of peaceful, unambitious, un-enterprising people who are satisfied with procuring a mere livelihood, who exhaust the soil without attempting a single improvement, or making a single exertion to sustain the efforts of nature. Now, these people, we have every reason to suppose, are crammed with theology; though few of them can neither read nor write. And so they crawl listlessly from the cradle to the grave."

Last week, in Brantford, a man while laboring under the effects of deep potations, divested himself of every particle of clothing, and in that primitive condition made a running tour through the streets till arrested.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Just Received,

A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—Map of Canada \$2; Map of Europe and her Sovereigns, (Mount'd) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 1d. each; Map of the World, 1s. 3d. at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, July 21, 1851.



## SPRING 1855.

### NEW GOODS.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH,

THANKFUL for the very liberal share of public patronage hitherto afforded him, would respectfully intitiate that he is now receiving his spring Stock of Staple and Fancy

### Dry Goods and Millinery,

Consisting in part of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' silk Neck Ties, Children's Frock Border and Robes, Printed Cashmere De Laines, Muslin, and other fancy articles for Ladies' Dresses, Black and Colored Silks, Satins &c. Also, Prints, Ginghams, Drills (all kinds) Shirtings in every variety, Table Linens, Flannels, Stays, Quilts, Counterpanes, together with other goods, too numerous to mention. His

### MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Will be found replete with all that is seasonable in silk, satin and fancy straw Bonnets, Caps, Caps, Head-Dresses &c.

J. C. has a quantity of fine two ply Carpet that he will sell at reduced prices, for the purpose of discontinuing that part of the trade.

A call is respectfully solicited.

### NO SECOND PRICE.

JNO. CHARLESWORTH.

Toronto House, No. 60, King-st, Toronto.

### 1855. "DRY GOODS." 1855.

Do you want to Save your Money?

IF SO, the object may be attained by purchasing at J. & W. COWAN's New Dry Goods Store, No. 3 Elgin Buildings, Yonge Street, four doors north of Adelaide street, where you will find every article in the above line of the best quality and at the lowest price.

### CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

The subscribers beg to impress on those who have not already favored them with a call, that the misrepresentations so often found in advertisements, are not practised by them—a single call will suffice to prove this.

Heavy striped Shirting 7d. per yard; Colourful Dresses at 5s. 3d., Gala Plaids 9d. per yard; heavy Long Wool Hoses at 1s. 10d.; Plush Bonnets at 3s. 3d.; Crapé Bonnets 6s. 3d. All other Goods at corresponding prices.

N. B.—*Furs at very Reduced Prices from this date.*

### NO SECOND PRICE.

J. & W. COWAN.

Toronto, Jan'y 16, 1855.

### NEW PATENT

### Washing Machine.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing a new and Improved

### PATENT WASHING MACHINE

Which, for service and durability, defies every other invention—one trial being sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. This Machine is warranted to wash with fifty per cent less wear upon the clothes and in two-thirds less time than any Machine now in use. It will not break or tear off buttons, and is capable of cleansing articles from the finest fabrics to the coarsest webs. These Machines can be seen at the Shop of the subscribers.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

A Patent for the above Machine has been secured. The public, therefore, are cautioned against infringing it.

J. J. & C. Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855.

We, the undersigned, having tried the above Washing Machine, can confidently recommend them to the Public. The process is simple; at the same time, the work is performed speedily and satisfactorily—making no difference whether the article is small or large.

Mrs. Isaac Roberts Mrs. Aaron Cody Wm. Phillips John Clubine Asa Moore P. Pearson Thos. Wallace Brook Dennis Hicks, Bradford John Goodwill Boddy T. L. Haycock Wm. Walton W. Wallace J. Hollingshead R. H. Smith Joseph Hartman J. Wood J. W. Collins E. Jackson Mrs. Charles Doan.

TO MILLERS & CARPENTERS.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Wood Turning, or repairing of Mill Gear, on the shortest notice.

The Planing Machine for Dressing Floating and Weatherboards, will be in active operation by the middle of May next.

JOSIAH JAMES & CO.

Newmarket, April 4, 1855.

### FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS!

PALMER'S AND WILLIAMS'S

IMPROVED SELF-RAKING REAPER,

KETCHUM'S IMPROVED

Mowing Machine,

BENNETT, GOOLD & CO.'S IMPROVED

3 WHEELED CULTIVATOR,

AND GANSON'S IMPROVED

GRAIN BRI

CAPIABLE of Sowing Fifteen Acres of Wheat

(on ground prepared) in a day. The ad-

vantages to be derived from the above Machinery to the Farmer, are too well known to require any com-

ment. Therefore, all that is wanting to save labor,

is to send your orders to the Subcriber, who is the authorized Agent for Whitelock, and either or all of the above articles will be forwarded immedi-

ately.

N. B.—A complete model of the Mowing Ma-

chine, may be seen at the subscribers.

J. W. COLLINS.

Newmarket, January 24th, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Received,

A splendid assortment of MAPS, CHARTS, &c.—

Map of Canada \$2; Map of Europe and her Sovereigns, (Mount'd) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 1d. each; Map of the World, 1s. 3d. at the

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, Jan'y 9, 1855.

### Holland Landing Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the above Foundry, are prepared to execute orders of every description of

### MACHINERY

With despatch, and as cheap as any establishment in Canada, and from their practical knowledge of Machinery in all its branches, they feel confident in stating that all work manufactured under their superintendence will, in point of durability and finish, not be excelled by any establishment of the kind in Canada. Also,

### BLACKSMITHS' WORK

Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense in getting up some of the latest improved

### STOVE PATTERNS,

And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Ploughs, one and two Horses Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. Old Copper, Brass & old Iron taken in exchange.

J. WALTON & CO.

Holland Landing, March 8, 1855.

15-1

BLACKSMITHS' WORK

Of every description. They also beg to state that they have been at considerable expense in getting up some of the latest improved

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And are prepared to supply the Trade on reasonable terms. Also, a variety of

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